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The TOUR.

SALEM, *November* 3.

WE recollect no event that has ever taken place in this country, which has had ſo univerſal an effect in calling forth thoſe finer feelings of the heart, which conſtitute the moſt pleaſing part of human nature, as the preſent Tour of the PRESIDENT of the United States. To behold the man, whom Heaven has been pleaſed to make the inſtrument, both in a civil and military capacity, of our political ſalvation—the man, who, to the qualities of a great Soldier and Stateſman, joins every amiable virtue and accompliſhment which can adorn a private ſtation—in ſhort, to ſee GENERAL WASHINGTON, appeared to be the laſt, the fondeſt wiſh of every man, woman and child, and the gratification of that wiſh inſpires but one uniform ſentiment—from every mouth we hear the ſame expreſſions, of his virtues, his benignity, his kind and paternal care of the Great Family over which he preſides.

At one o'clock, the inhabitants aſſembled in Court-Street, and formed a Proceſſion, under the directions of the Marſhals for the day; and, preceded by a Band of Muſic, were conducted to the weſt end of the Main-Sreet.

The military were formed in Federal Street, under the command of Brig. Gen. Fiſk—Captain Brown's Horſe on the right; Then the Salem Cadets, Capt. Saunders; Salem artillery, Captain Lieutenant Hovey; 1ſt regiment, Col. Abbot; 5th regiment, Col. Breed.

The Preſident's arrival at the bounds of Salem, (where he was received by the committee of arrangements) was announced by a Federal diſcharge from the fort, and another from the artillery in Federal Street. Here he quitted his carriage, and mounted a beautiful white horſe. On his nearer approach, the bells began and continued ringing for 15 minutes. The committee conducted him to the line of troops, who ſaluted him as he paſſed; and when he came on the left of the line, the firings of the artillery and muſketry took place.

From Federal Street he proceeded to the main-ſtreet, where the eſcort coming to open order, he paſſed through the avenue, and was received by the Selectmen, at the head of the PROCESSION, which then moved on in the following order,

Salem Cadets.
Muſic.
Selectmen.
Sheriff of Eſſex County, on horſeback.
Marſhal of Maſſachuſetts Diſtrict, on horſeback.
THE PRESIDENT, on horſeback.
Attended by Major Jackſon, his Secretary.
Overſeers of the Poor.
Town-Treaſurer and Town-Clerk.
School Committee.
Magiſtrates and Lawyers.
Clergy.
Phyſicians.
Merchants and Traders.
Marine Society. Maſters of Veſſels.
Revenue Officers.
Continental and Militia Officers.
Strangers.
Mechanicks.
Seamen.
Labourers.
The ſeveral Schoolmaſters, each at the head of his own Scholars.

The front of the Proceſſion having reached the court-houſe, the Preſident was conducted by the Selectmen and Committee into the balcony, where he paid his reſpects to the innumerable crowd who preſſed to ſee him—immediately the air rang with their acclamations—he was then ſaluted with an Ode, adapted to the occaſion, by a ſelect choir of ſingers in a temporary gallery, covered with rich Perſian carpets, and hung with damaſk curtains. After which, he received the affectionate addreſs of the town, to which he returned a kind and elegant anſwer. The Cadets then eſcorted him to his reſidence in WASHINGTON STREET; after which, they fired a ſalute, and having received the thanks of the Preſident by his Secretary, for their ſervices, were diſmiſſed.

At dark, the Court-houſe was beautifully illuminated, and made a moſt elegant appearance. The diſpoſition of the lights did credit to the perſon who ſuperintended this buſineſs.

In the evening there was a brilliant Aſſembly at Concert Hall, which the Preſident honoured with his preſence. As he came from the door to his carriage, 13 beautiful rockets appeared at once in the air, and 13 others when he alighted at the door of the Hall—theſe had a moſt pleaſing effect. When he retired from the company—which was at an early hour, the ſame compliment was again paid him.

The Preſident appeared to be perfectly ſatisfied with every thing which took place. He declared to thoſe who attended him, that he wanted words to expreſs his gratitude for the attentions he had received. He was particularly gratified by the military exhibition—ſpoke handſomely of the appearance of the militia, and of their firings—of the artillery, whoſe conduct was highly applauded—and paſſed ſome very flattering compliments on the Cadets (which is undoubtedly the beſt diſciplined light corps in the United States) who acted as his eſcort, and were therefore more immediately under his obſervation. He was highly delighted with the company at the Hall in the evening—the numbers and brilliancy of the ladies far exceeded his expectation.

Friday morning about 9 o'clock, the Preſident ſet off on his journey eaſtward, eſcorted by Capt. Oſgood's and Capt. Brown's horſe, and accompanied by many reſpectable gentlemen. To gratify the people, he rode out of town on horſeback. Eſſex bridge was beautifully dreſſed with the flags of different nations; and the cavalcade paſſed it free of toll. In Ipſwith, the Preſident paſſed Col. Wade's regiment which was under arms—He arrived at Newbury-Port about 3 o'clock, in the afternoon, where he was received in a very reſpectable manner: The inhabitants formed a decent proceſſion—the military were under arms—an addreſs was preſented by the town—fire works were diſplayed in the evening, and the joy of the inhabitants were extreme—and their hoſpitality equal to their joy—for all who came into the town on the occaſion, man and beaſt, were provided for gratis.

Saturday morning the Preſident ſet off for Portſmouth. He reached the bounds of New-Hampſhire, about ten o'clock, where he diſmounted and politely took leave of his eſcort; then, paſſing through them, was received by the firſt Magiſtrate of New-Hampſhire, at the head of about 300 cavalry, accompanied by many public and private characters. They then proceeded on rapidly for Portſmouth, where we underſtand great preparations had been made by the inhabitants to demonſtrate their love and veneration for the Preſident of the United States.

Long may this great and good man be continued a bleſſing to America in particular—and may his exemplary virtues promote the happineſs of mankind at large!

When he had paſſed Eſſex bridge, he diſmounted, and returned to the draw to examine its mechaniſm, which was raiſed for that purpoſe.

As he paſſed through Beverly, he viſited the Cotton Manufactory in that place. He was ſhewn, in the lower ſtory, a jenny of 84 ſpindles, upon which ſome of the manufacturers were ſpinning warp; and 3 or 4 other jennies, upon which they were ſpinning weft; and about a dozen looms, upon which they were weaving cotton denim, thickſett, corduroys, velveret, &c. In the middle ſtory were ſeen a roping jenny of 42 ſpindles; and a machine on which a perſon uſually doubles and twiſts in a day, a cotton warp of 50 yards. In the upper ſtory were exhibited the buſineſs of carding, warping, and cutting; and in a contiguous building, that of dreſſing on the ſtove. The whole evincing ſuch proofs of induſtry, ingenuity and improvement, as afforded that illuſtrious Patron of the arts (who was himſelf clothed in a ſuit of American manufacture) the higheſt ſatisfaction.

The quantity of goods made there, amounts, according to information, to about 10,000 yards. Theſe goods are moſtly of a coarſe fabric—the firſt eſſays of our countrymen in learning the art—but they have been found by frequent trials to be remarkably ſtrong and durable—thoſe lately woven will probably be equally handſome with foreign manufacture of that kind, and ſuperior in every other reſpect.

NEWBURY-PORT, Nov. 4.

Friday laſt the beloved PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES made his entry into this town; and never did a perſon appear here, who more largely ſhared the affection and eſteem of its citizens—He was eſcorted here by two companies of cavalry, from Ipſwich and Andover, Marſhal Jackſon, the High Sheriff of the county of Eſſex, the Hon. Triſtam Dalton, Eſq; Major General Titcomb, and a number of other officers, as well as ſeveral gentlemen from this and the neighbouring towns—On his drawing near, he was ſaluted with 13 diſcharges from the artillery; after which a number of young gentlemen placed themſelves before him, and ſang as follows:

HE comes! He comes! the HERO comes!
Sound, ſound your trumpets, beat, beat, your drums;
From port to port let cannons roar,
He's welcome to New-England's ſhore.

Welcome, welcome, welcome, welcome,
Welcome to New-England's, ſhore!

Prepare! prepare! your ſongs prepare!
Loud! loudly rend the echoing air;
From pole to pole, his praiſe reſound,
For virtue is with glory crown'd.

Virtue, virtue, virtue, virtue,
Virtue is with glory crown'd.

The lines in the firſt verſe, which call for the beating of drums and roaring of cannon, were inſtantly obeyed after the pronunciation of each word; and to the vocal was joined all the inſtrumental muſic in both choruſes, which were repeated.—Then THE PRESIDENT, preceded by ſeveral companies of militia and artillery of this town, the muſicians, Selectmen, High Sheriff, and Marſhal Jackſon, paſſed the Miniſters, Phyſicians, Lawyers, Magiſtrates, Town-officers, Marine Society, Tradeſmen and Manufacturers, Captains of veſſels, Sailors, ſchoolmaſters, with their Scholars, &c. &c. who had paraded and opened on the right and left for that purpoſe; each of whom as the Preſident paſſed, cloſed and joined the proceſſion, which was terminated by about 420 ſcholars, all with quills in their hands, headed by their preceptors. Their motto, "*We are the free born ſubjects of the United States*"

After the PRESIDENT had arrived at the houſe prepared for his reception, a feu-de-joy was fired by the ſeveral companies of militia; and in the evening ſome fireworks and excellent rockets were played off oppoſite thereto. Much praiſe is due to the citizens of Newbury-Port, and others, aſſembled on the occaſion, for their orderly behaviour through the day and evening.

Saturday morning the PRESIDENT ſet out for Portſmouth under the ſame eſcort which conducted him to this town, to which were added a large number of military and other gentlemen of Newbury-Port, who accompanied him to the line of New-Hampſhire, where he was met by his Excellency General Sullivan, Preſident of the State of New-Hampſhire, with four companies of light horſe, who conducted him to Portſmouth.

The PRESIDENT paſſed through the towns of Ameſbury and Salisbury, where ſeveral companies of militia were paraded, which ſaluted him as he paſſed.

The Marine Society of this town prepared and decorated a handſome barge, for the purpoſe of carrying the PRESIDENT acroſs Merrimack river which was previouſly ſent (commanded by one of the ſociety) oppoſite to Ameſbury ferry, where it waited his arrival. The barge-men were all dreſſed in white.

On the PRESIDENT's croſſing the river at Ameſbury, he was paid, by Capt. Joſeph A. de Murietta, of Teneriffe, the ſalute of his nation (21 guns) his ſhip being elegantly dreſſed. We cannot but admire, among the many amiable traits in the PRESIDENT's character, that of his politeneſs to Foreigners, which was repeated on this occaſion.

KINGSTON, (Jamaica) Sept. 30.

A CORRESPONDENT remarks that the ungracious behaviour of a certain married couple, in cautioning the public againſt crediting each other, is a more glaring proof of the degeneracy of the preſent day than any thing he has hitherto heard on the ſubject—*Mary* expoſes *John* by declaring ſhe will not pay any debt he may contract, and advertiſes a ſale of the furniture as ſhe intends leaving the Iſland—Whilſt *John*, thus exhibited, denies the legality of the intended ſale, and threatens, with the utmoſt rigour of the law, to proſecute any perſon preſuming to take her off without his conſent——

——"What meant I to marry!
I, that before was rank'd in ſuch content,
My mind at reſt too in ſo ſoft a peace,
Being free maſter of my own free thoughts,
And now become a ſlave? What never ſigh!
Be of good cheer, man, for thou art a cuckold,
'Tis done, 'tis done! nay, when ſuch flowing ſtore,
Plenty itſelf fall into my wife's lap,
The Cornucopia will be mine, I know."

BOSTON, November 9.

BY Captain Samuel Prince, who arrived here laſt Saturday from Martinique, we are informed, that the inhabitants of that iſland had choſen Nine Deputies to wait on the General for permiſſion to ſing *Te Deum* on account of the late *glorious revolution in France*. After ſome little altercation, permiſſion was granted. In conſequence of which, a ſolemn proceſſion took place at Fort Royal of the inhabitants, to which the Americans in harbour were invited, and requeſted to join *their Flags* with the *National one of France*. The religious ceremony being over, the proceſſion paſſed through the principal ſtreets, and returning to the church, the flags of the two Nations were ſolemnly conſecrated, and placed in the Altar, there to remain as the emblems of not only of mutual friendſhip, but as *enſigns of virtue, honour, patriotiſm and liberty*.—After the proceſſion was over, and the flags diſpoſed of, the General the Count De Viomeniel gave the Americans a polite invitation to dine with him and his officers, at his houſe; and ſhewed them on this occaſion every mark of attention and affection.

GRENOBLE, Auguſt 10.

THE accounts which we receive from the cantons of the province in which the conflagration and ravages have taken place, make us hope thoſe violences will ſoon be quelled. The approach of the troops and the ſeverity of the public puniſhments on one hand, and the repentance of the good citizens, who diſcover that they have been deceived, on the other, will ſoon reſtore order; moſt of the artillery is on its way, and diſtributed in thoſe cantons where there is the moſt danger. The cavalry in garriſon at Vienna is likewiſe ſent out. On the 5th inſt a number of armed citizens, with a detachment of 100 ſoldiers, ſat off from Grenoble to march to Valoire.

According to letters from Vienna, ſeven of the robbers who pillaged the Abbey of Bonneveaux were condemned to the wheel, and executed the 7th inſt. and on the 9th a number of citizens of Grenoble, who departed the 4th of this month with a company of artillery, brought ſeven banditti, whom they had taken in the different cantons of Terres-Froides, and placed them ſafe in priſon.

LONDON, September 2.

IN the night of the 26th of July, the cuſtom-houſe of Dieſt, in Brabant, was attacked by a large body of banditti, with a view of carrying off a conſiderable ſum of the public money depoſited there. It was guarded by Corporal Petit, of the regiment de Ligne, who had nine privates under him: this brave fellow exhorted his comrades to defend their poſt; and the men, excited by his example, reſiſted every effort of their aſſailants for ſeveral hours, when the ammunition being exhauſted, they contrived to carry off the treaſure, and by paſſing the river Demer ſecured it from the plunderers.

The ſpirit, fidelity and integrity of this brave fellow having been made known to the Emperor, he ordered that he ſhould be inſtalled with the honorary medal, in the preſence of all the officers of ſtate, and of the garriſon of Bruſſels. The modeſty of the man appeared as ſtriking as his courage. While the ſurrounding multitude ſhouted applauſe, he bluſhed, and ſeemed diſconcerted at the rewards in which he might rejoice, for they were the rewards of virtue.

September 3. Mr Pitt is blamed by the oppoſition-writers, for not having taken advantage of the preſent troubles in France; the reaſon they aſſign for his not having done ſo is, that he is not a war miniſter.—If he is not, pray who is?—Is it Lord North?—Is it Mr. Fox?—If Mr. Pitt ſhould never have another opportunity of ſhewing his talents as a war miniſter, his conduct in the Dutch affairs, in the year 1787, will ſecure to him immortality as ſuch, in which by an energy and boldneſs, unprecedented in any Britiſh miniſter, exceping his own father, he ſecured, without ſtriking a blow, all the honours, and advantages to be derived from a long, extenſive, and bloody war.

Sept. 5. We have to expect that America will open to us a vaſt and encreaſing market for our manufactures; and this reaſon is eſtabliſhed on the beſt grounds; the firſt is their propenſity to farming: the ſecond, the cheapneſs of their land; thirdly, their want of capital to eſtabliſh manufactures; and fourthly, the reverſe of all theſe cauſes operating in England to puſh manufactures and commerce to their utmoſt extent.

England and America will probably be more united than ever; their mutual intereſt points out the policy of a cloſe and laſting attachment. America can ſupply England with the raw material, and that raw material England can manufacture for them: Thus both countries will be enriched, by aſſiſting each other in the different lines for which, at preſent at leaſt, they are beſt calculated. America is extenſive, and can ſupply us with moſt of the raw materials we obtain from Ruſſia, and we can in return export to her better manufactured and cheaper goods than ſhe can be ſupplied with from other countries.

Sept. 7 The city of Sedan is on the point of becoming a prey to famine; an account of this calamity, in which, including the diſtrict dependent on the city, upwards of 400,000 ſouls would be involved, has been tranſmitted to the National Aſſembly, and has haſtened the publication of the decree reſpecting the interior circulation of grain.

Among thoſe who ſpoke to the propoſition of M Neckar on the new loan, a Deputy of the Nobleſſe (whoſe name is not mentioned) propoſed to give up the half of his eſtate for ſome years to come, to the public wants.

PORT-AU-PRINCE, October 7.

WE have to inform the public of the ſenſations which the national news has produced here. When we were informed of what had happened at Paris on the 25th, 16th and 17th of July, the proſpect of the regeneration of the kingdom cauſed exceſſive joy, not unallayed, however, with fear leſt that bleſſing ſhould be very dearly purchaſed. We feared for Paris, becauſe we knew that a number of odious men were fomenting diſorder there, in order to avail themſelves of it, and ſtirred up the peoples minds by falſe and inſidious rumours; we trembled for the provinces, where we knew it would be more difficult to reſtore tranquility than in the capital, on account of their diſtance from the king and national Aſſembly. But when we were fully informed of the particulars of what happened on the 17th of July, and when we alſo knew that all the ſchemes and machinations againſt our country had been diſcovered, and that meaſures had been taken effectually to prevent their execution, the people gave themſelves up to the tranſports of the pureſt joy. At the theatre on Sunday, the 27th of September, the national cockade was put on by the citizens with acclamations. The people cried out ſeveral times, *Vive le Roi! Viva la Nation!* They carried to M. de Loppinot, commandant of this city, that teſtimony of the ſatisfaction occaſioned by the re-union of all the Frenchmen into one family. That officer received it with pleaſure and put it in his hat. They were going to preſent the ſame homage to the General, but M. de Loppinot requeſted them to put it off till next morning, and offered to head the deputation to the government houſe. In conſequence, on Monday morning a numerous concourſe of people waited on the Commandant, who, at the head of the deputation, repaired to the governor's palace. His excellency received the cockade with affability, candour and royalty. He was requeſted to ſet all the military priſoners at liberty, and he promiſed to diſcharge them all, except thoſe who were under ſentence of a court martial, whom he had no right to diſcharge. He was requeſted to appear at the theatre on the Wedneſday following, and he was pleaſed to promiſe that he would attend. The deputies were preparing to carry the cockade to his excellency the Intendant but they were informed, that ſince the morning Madame de Marbois had been ſending cockades to all the military officers. They therefore determined to preſent the lady, who had thus decorated our warriors with the pledge of the concord of the citizens, with an elegant ſaſh compoſed of the three national colours. The politeneſs of the French, which does not allow them to diſturb the ladies in the forenoon, induced them to poſtpone their viſit till after dinner, and at about five o'clock they repaired, to the number of 150 perſons, to the Intendant's palace. The cockade was preſented to his Excellency the Intendant, who received it with a ſenſibility which was univerſally obſerved; and every one noticed theſe words of the anſwer he made—"LOVE for the King, ALL for the public and for our country." Madame de Marbois expreſſed no leſs ſenſibility, and immediately put on the national zone. M. and Madame de Marbois invited the Aſſembly to drink the healths of the King and Nation. They therefore went into the garden, where they drank ſucceſſively the healths of the King, the Nation, Madame de Marbois their excellencies the General and Intendant, and the Council—M. and Madame de Marbois were invited to be preſent at the theatre on the Wedneſday, which they promiſed although the weak ſtate of health of Madame de Marbois allows but little to go out.

On Tueſday morning a deputation of the captains of veſſels carried the national cockade to the Viſcount de Breignou, commanding officer of his majeſty's naval forces in this port, who received it in the moſt affable manner, and put it on with that he had already received from Madame de Morbois.

On Wedneſday, the General came to the Theatre. The repreſentation of that night, at the requeſt of the adminiſtrators and citizens, was acted for the benefit of an unfortunate cannonier, who had had the thumb of his right hand carried off by firing a cannon at the laſt performance. The General, on entering the playhouſe, was received with univerſal applauſe and clapping of hands; and the martial orcheſtra, which was concealed behind the curtain, joined its harmonious ſounds to the other expreſſions of public joy. Shortly after M. and Mad. de Marbois arrived, the clapping of hands began anew, and the muſic ſtruck up a ſecond time. M. Juhert, a citizen of this city, addreſſed from the pit a ſpeech to the General expreſſive of the joy the people felt at ſeeing him for the firſt time in public. That ſpeech, ſpoke with great emphaſis and propriety, was univerſally admired and applauded.

The Supreme Judicial Council opened their yearly ſeſſions on the next day, being Thurſday the firſt inſtant. The members of the Court, the officers of the Seneſchalſea and Admiralty, had received cockades, from the hands of Mad. de Marbois, and wore them on tha. occaſion. His excellency the Intendant gave the uſual charge, and the advocates renewed their oaths of office, as the law obliges them to do every year.

The repreſentation and ball for the benefit of the wounded cannonier produced 8380 liv. 10 ſous.

"BY order of their excellencies the Governor and Intendant, free men of colour are allowed to wear the national cockade.

(Signed) "LE COMTE PEINIER.
"DE MARBOIS."

Port-au-Prince, October 7, 1789.

ALBANY, November 5.

FOR theſe two days paſt, we have had the moſt remarkable and uncommon weather, perhaps ever remembered in this part of the country, at ſo early a ſeaſon of the year.—On Tueſday, from 10 in the morning to 10 at night, it ſnowed continually—the weather raw and uncomfortable. On Wedneſday the ſnow was five inches deep on a level, and ſtill remains about the ſame—the ſun having as yet, had little or no effect upon it.

The Thermometer, at the Muſeum, yeſterday, at 1. A. M ſtood at 23 deg—and this morning, at the ſame hour, at 28 deg.

NEW-YORK, November 11.

IRISH TITLES.

THE late Duke of Rutland, while in Ireland, ſtopped at an inn near Drogheda, kept by one Phelim O'Dogherty. The wine was excellent, and the Duke, who loved a good joke, and a good bottle, in a convivial hour knighted his hoſt for having provided ſuch good cheer. On reflection, however, his Grace thought the whim too ludicrous, and in the morning ſent for Sir Phelim, to whom he offered a handſome preſent, to decline taking the title.

The Knight, having requeſted a few minutes to conſider of the propoſal, went to the kitchen to conſult with his wife. On his return, he aſſured the Duke, "That for his own part he did not care a braſs halfpenny for the Title—but as for Lady Joan O'Dogherty, ſhe ſwore that ſhe would never part with it, except with her life."

The whole territory of the United States contains, by computation, a million of ſquare miles, in which are 640 millions of acres; of theſe, 51 millions are water, deducting which, the total amount of acres of land in the United States is 589 millions

That part of the United States comprehended between the weſt temporary line of Pennſylvania on the eaſt—the boundary line between Britain and the United States, extending from the river St. Croix to the northweſt extremity of the Lake of the Woods, on the north—the river Miſſiſſippi to the mouth of the Ohio on the ſouth (the aforementioned bounds of Pennſylvania) contains, by computation, about 421 thouſand ſquare miles in which are 26,340,000 acres: deduct for water 4,340,000 acres, there remains 220 millions of acres.

The whole of this immenſe extent of unappropriated weſtern territory vacant, or unſettled land, containing as above ſtated 220 millions of acres, has been by the ceſſion of ſome of the original ſtates, and by the treaty of peace, transferred to the federal government, and is pledged as a fund for ſinking the Continental debt.

The foreign debt incurred by the war, is 7,885,083 dollars—the domeſtic debt, 34,115,190 dollars—which makes 9,450,084l. ſterling; the intereſt of which, at 6 per cent. is 567,005l. ſterling. But the war has coſt Great-Britain 115,654,914l. the intereſt of which, at 6 per cent. is 6,939,294l. annually, to be paid ſince January 1775.

Spaniſh Deſcription of a COMPLETE BEAUTY.

Three things ſhould be *white*: The teeth, the ſkin, and the hands.

Three *black*: the eyes, laſhes, and brows.
Three *red*: the lips, cheeks, and nails.
Three *long*: the waiſt, hair, and hands.
Three *ſhort*: the teeth, ears, and feet.
Three *broad*: the cheſt, forehead, and brow.
Three *little*: the head, noſe, and breaſt.
And three things ſhould be *ſmall*: the fingers, lips and ancles.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,

The Secretary of the Treaſury, in obedience to the order of the Houſe, of the 23d of September, 1789, reſpectfully ſubmits the ſettlement therein required, together with one of the whole Anticipation on the Taxes made by the late Superintendant of Finance, at the time of reſigning his office; on which a balance appears due of 93-463 29-90ths dollars.

This debt has conſtantly been conſidered on the part of the United States, as an actual ſpecie claim; and nothing but the low ſtate of the Treaſury, has hitherto prevented the Claimants under it from receiving the ſame payment, as appears to have been made to other creditors of the ſame claſs. It may be further proper to obſerve, that the chief part of the balance above ſtated, was intended to have been paid from the ſpecie quota, due from the ſtate of New-York, but that the ſaid ſtate have diſcharged the whole ſum in ſpecie, due on former requiſitions; and the monies ariſing there from, having been applied to the more preſſing, general exigencies of the union, the claimants have now no other proſpect of relief, but what may be derived from the National Treaſury.

ALEXANDER HAMILTOM.
Secretary of the Treaſury.

NEWBERN, November 12.

TO ALL THOSE WHOM IT MAY CONCERN. The COMMISSIONERS of the UNITED STATES of AMERICA for reſtoring and eſtabliſhing peace and amity between the United States and all Nations of Indians ſituated within the limits of the ſaid States ſouthward of the river Ohio, ſend GREETING.

FORASMUCH as we have been given to underſtand that a Truce has been lately concluded, at the War Ford, between the Commiſſioners of the State of North Carolina, on the one part, and the Head Men of the Cherokees on the other, in expectation that a further negociation for the purpoſe of eſtabliſhing permanent peace and tranquility, will take place as ſoon as the circumſtances may admit: And whereas we have ſent an official meſſage to the Cherokee nation, with full aſſurances of the continuation of the good diſpoſitions and friendly intentions of the United States towards them:

NOW THEREFORE, WE, the Commiſſioners Plenipotentiary aforeſaid, do think proper to make the ſame known to all whom it may concern and particulaly to all the inhabitants of the frontiers bordering on the towns and and ſettlements of the ſaid Cherokee nation. And we do declare, in virtue of the full powers veſted in us by the Supreme Executive of the United States of America, that it is the ſincere intention of the ſaid United States to cultivate a friendly intercourſe and perpetual harmony, between the citizens of the United States and the Southern Indians on their frontiers, upon terms of perfect equality, and mutual advantage. We therefore enjoin an obſervance of the truce aforeſaid; and further declare, that any infraction of the tranquility now ſubſiſting between the ſaid contracting parties, would directly contravene the manifeſt intention, and highly incur the diſpleaſure of the ſupreme authority of the United States of America.

DONE at Savannah, under our hands and ſeals, this thirteenth day of September, in the year of our LORD. one thouſand ſeven hundred and eighty nine, and in the fourteenth year of the Independence of the United States of America.

B. LINCOLN.
CYRUS GRIFFIN.
D. HUMPHREYS.

Atteſt,
DAVID S. FRANKS, Sec'y.

BALTIMORE, Nov. 20.

A PARIS news-paper, of the 29th of Auguſt laſt, adviſes, That there appeared leſs proſpect than ever of the exiled Princes of the blood being recalled, in ſuch hatred are they held by all ranks of people.

London news-papers, down to the 8th of September, adviſe, That the Ruſſian Major Cazalini, with the fleet under his command, had taken the iſland of Zea, in the Archipelago, which had obliged the Turks to ſend ſome of the ſhips of war which were deſtined for the Black Sea, to put a ſtop to any further depredations of the Ruſſians in the Archipelago—that the reaſon of the Emperor's anxiety to make a peace with the Turks, is obvious; he perceives that a civil flame is kindling faſt in his Belgic provinces, to extinguiſh which will, probably, require all the force he can muſter—That ſhould the Emperor effect a ſeparate peace with the Porte, the Czarina will find ſufficient employment for her fleets and armies, as the ſeceſſion of the Auſtrians will make a difference of, at leaſt, 300 000 in the belligerent ſcale, in favour of the Turks—That at a late ſitting of the Poliſh Diet, they have forbidden the exportation of corn; a circumſtance that would be productive of much inconvenience to the contending armies in that quarter, and particularly to the Ruſſians—That (on the 7th of Sept.) a ſtrong rumour was prevalent in London, of a ſpeedy pacification between the Emperor and the Porte, in conſequence of propoſals from the latter, ſince the late deciſive victory of the Imperialiſts—That the rumoured likelihood of approaching amity between the Emperor and the Turks had excited a great alarm in Paris; for if the Emperor, in conjunction with Spain, ſhould adopt any meaſure for the reſtoration of monarchial dignity in France, the National Aſſembly and the democratic ſpirit that has lately prevailed in that country, may receive a ſevere check.

When the illuſtrious Preſident of the United States was lately preſented to the ſelectmen of the town of Salem, in Maſſachuſetts, Mr. Northey the chairman of that body, who is of the ſociety of Friends, took him by the hand, being covered, and ſaid "Friend Waſhington, we are glad to ſee thee, and in behalf of the "inhabitants, bid thee a hearty welcome to Salem."—This plain and affectionate reception gave great ſatisfaction.

PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 18.

THE following appointments have lately been made in the College of Philadelphia.

Dr. Benjamin Ruſh to the chair of the theory and practice of Medicine, in the room of Dr. Morgan, deceaſed.

Dr. Caſpar Wiſtar, to the Chemical chair.

Dr. Samuel Powel Griffiths, to teach Materia Medica

And—Dr. Benjamin Smith Barton, to teach Natural Hiſtory and Botany.

FREDERICKSBURG, Nov. 26.

ABOUT ſix o'clock on Thurſday morning laſt, a ſmall ſhock of an Earthquake was felt in this town.

RICHMOND, December 3.

Extract of a letter from an American gentleman at St. Auguſtine, E. F. to his friend in George Town, (Maryland) dated October 20, 1789.

"THE report of the proceedings between the Commiſſioners of Congreſs and M'Gillivray, reached this place three days after the buſineſs was finiſhed; but as the Spaniards are exceedingly cautious towards ſtrangers; they take care to keep the reſult of that day a profound ſecret; twenty Chiefs of the upper and lower Creek nations arrived here a few days after the treaty on Rock-Landing broke up; they frequently wait in a body on governor *Zeſpedies*, who entertains them at his own houſe, and ſuffers no one except an Interpreter to be preſent;—it is whiſpered that the reaſon of Mr. M'Gillivray's not entering into a treaty with the Commiſſioners was that the terms offered by Congreſs, would, (if accepted of) infringe on the treaty exiſting between his Catholic majeſty, and the Creek nation; that ſuch a treaty exiſts is beyond all doubt, for the King of Spain, ever ſince the recovery of the Floridas, has paid an annual tribute of 8000 Dollars to the Indians bordering on theſe Provinces; they are regularly ſupplied with cloathing, arms, and ammunition, out of the King's Magazine, here and in Penſacola.

"Trifling as this preſent affair may appear to ſome, I can aſſure you, from my own obſervations, a perſonal knowledge of Mr M'Gillivray—the Indians—the extent and ſituation of their country,---the weak ſtate of our Southern Frontiers, &c.

"That the next ſtep Congreſs takes in the buſineſs will be of importance to the United States—

"I have the greateſt reverence and opinion of the wiſdom of our Leaders, but am apt to think that the Sword inſtead of the Olive branch, will be their reſult at laſt---and therefore a ſpeedy application of the former might ſave lives and money."

Extract of a letter from a gentleman in Halifax, N. C. dated Nov. 2, 1789.

"Our Convention is ſetting, and the queſtion now is, to be, or not to be; or whether we ſhall unite or live expoſed to the mercy of our neighbours, Martin, Caſwell, Johnſon, and Hawkins, are the moſt powerful advocates for the adoption. The oppoſition is carried on by men who have ſacrificed the peace and good order of this ſtate, for many years paſt, who do not wiſh to part with the priviledge of transferring paper into gold. One of the Anties whoſe abilities never extended beyond the driving of hogs to market, was ſo much 'done over' by the powerful arguments of Martin's in a ſpeech which laſted 3 hours, that he begged leave of the Speaker to fetch his Lawyer to the houſe to plead for him, for ſays he the man that ſpoke laſt is a lawyer, and I am ſure is fee'd by the New Congreſs. To hear their debates is the moſt diverting thing imaginable, for ſuch a ſet of Legiſlators I am confident never aſſembled in any age or country before; however, I am credibly informed, there is a majority in favour of the new government, ſo that in a few days you will receive this agreeable piece of news."

On Monday the twelve amendments to the Conſtitution of the United States propoſed by Congreſs were agreed to by the Houſe of Delegates. This circumſtance cannot fail to give general ſatisfaction to the community at large, ſince it proves the ſincerity of thoſe who were friends to the government, when they declared in the Convention, that they would join its adverſaries in their endeavours to procure ſuch as were rational and proper, and would ſerve to remove the ſcruples and fears of the conſcientious and honeſt: For the friends to the federal government favoured theſe amendments even more than its adverſaries. From whence we may fairly conclude that a general union of ſentiment on this great queſtion will ſhortly take place, and that ſuch other amendments as may claim the attention of Congreſs upon ſimilar principles will be acceded to by them and us without oppoſition. The Senate is yet to decide upon the ſubject before the adoption on the part of this ſtate is complete—but as they too are the repreſentatives of the people, and no doubt inſpired with the ſame ſentiments of patriotiſm, and wiſhes to quiet the minds of the doubtful and apprehenſive amongſt their fellow-citizens—— it would be indelicate and offenſive even to ſuppoſe that their votes on the ſubject will be different from that of the Houſe of Delegates.

On Saturday laſt the following acts of Aſſembly were carried up from the Houſe of Delegates to the Senate, and afterwards ſigned by the Speaker, viz.

AN act, for amending the ſeveral acts concerning the Court of Apeals.

An act, againſt the embezzling of records.

An act, to remove the Court of the county of Norfolk, without the borough of Norfolk.

An act, for ſelling certain lands in the county of Princeſs Anne.

An act, appointing truſtees of the town of Pincaſtle, in the county of Botetourt.

An act, for repairing the ſtreets and aqueducts in the town of Staunton, and for preventing ſwine running at large therein.

An act, authorizing the governor of this commonwealth to convey certain lands to the United States for the purpoſe of building a light houſe.

An act, to continue the act intituled "*An act authorizing the Treaſurer to receive ſpecie into the Treaſury by weight.*"

An act, to authorize the truſtees of Randolph Academy to raiſe a ſum of money by lottery.

An act, for the ſafe keeping of priſoners committed under the authority of the United States into any of the jails of this commonwealth.

An act, to amend the acts appointing commiſſioners to liquidate and ſettle the expences incurred in two expeditions carried on from the Kentuckey Diſtrict againſt the neigbouring Indians, and for other purpoſes.

An act, for repairing the road over the Blue Ridge at Swift Run Gap, in the county of Rockingham.

An act, concerning the eſcheated property of James Copland, deceaſed.

An act, manumitting two negro men ſlaves belonging to the commonwealth

An act, to amend an act, intituled "*An act for diſcouraging extenſive credits, and repealing the act, preſcribing the method of proving book debts.*"

An act, declaring the law concerning the carnal knowledge and abuſe of a woman child under the age of ten years,

An act, allowing a bill of exceptions to be ſeaſed.

An act, concerning homicide by misfortune

An act, concerning a new edition of the laws of this commonwealth, reforming certain rules of legal conſtruction, and providing for the due publication of the laws and reſolutions of each ſeſſion.

An act, againſt thoſe who counterfeit letters or privy tokens, to receive money or goods in other mens names.

An act, againſt forcible and ſtolen marriages.

An act, providing remedy and puniſhment in caſes of forcible entries and detainers.

On Saturday laſt the General Aſſembly appointed JOHN H BRIGGS, THOMAS MADISON, CYRUS GRIFFIN, and CHARLES CARTER, (of Ludlow) Eſquires, members of the Privy Council or Council of State.

MARRIAGE.] Mr. JOHN GRAVES, of James City county, to Miſs ALICE PIERCE, daughter of John Pierce, Eſq; of ſaid county

Extract from LIDSAY'S *Diary.*

NORFOLK, November 14, 1789.

This day arrived from Killeybegs in Ireland, the ſhip Robinſon, Iſaac Robinſon, Maſter in ten weeks and three days paſſage; who furniſhes the following information. That on the 21ſt of September laſt, he fell in with a French ſhip from Port-au-Prince for Bourdeaux, ſhort of proviſions, which Captain Robinſon ſupplied him with: The ſame day, he ſpoke the ſhip Succeſs Captain Bone, from Honduras for London, out nine weeks lat. 43. 42 long. 35. On the 25th in the morning, he fell in with the William, Captain Moſes Ventos, of and for Edenton, North Carolina, from Port Glaſgow, The William had been in a leaky condition from her leaving Port; but on the night before Captain Robinſon fell in with her, a leak had broke out which gained ſo faſt upon her, that it was found impoſſible for the pumps to keep her free, the Robinſon took her in tow for that day, during which time, they ſaved what they could of the cargo, proviſions and materials; and with the crew were ſhifted on board Captain Robinſon's ſhip, in lat. 42. 17. long. 44. 9. The Robinſon having a long paſſage and a double crew on board, became ſhort of proviſions and water; the former they were ſupplied with, from two different veſſels they ſpoke, and the latter by the help of a temporary ſtill they had erected. October the 20th they had a heavy gale of wind, which totally wrecked them in their maſts, ſails and rigging, and waſhed over board one of their boats which they loſt.

Arrived in Hampton road, a few days ago, the Dolly of Dublin, Daniel Roſs, commander. On the 13th of October, ſpoke the Queen of Sunderland, Capt. Blackſtone; being then 15 days from Baltimore, in lat. 38. 48. long. 59. 30. having had very bad weather, ſprung his fore-top-maſt, and ſprung a leak, which kept two men at the pumps.

The ſchooner Experiment from Virginia, is arrived at New-York after a paſſage of 8 days, with the loſs of her jibb, fore-ſail, main boom and tillar; ſhifted her cargo in a gale of wind at W. N. W. Cape-May, bearing W. by N. diſtance 45 leagues.

Captain Whytock of the ſhip Britannia, from St. Vincents, on the 16th of October, ſpoke the ſloop Orange, from New-York, bound to St. Euſtatia, off St. Thomas's, all well.

ARRIVALS AT NORFOLK.

Ships.—Pomona, Le Lacheur, Guernſey; Robertſon, Robertſon, Killbeg; Flora, Henry, Leghorne; Grand Duke, Pollock, Cadiz. Brigs.—Hope, Gildart, Antigua; Roſs, Hyndman, London; Commerce, Hinſon, Bermuda; Abby, Braithwaite, London. Schooners.—Betſey, Smith, North-Carolina; Good Intent, Smith, Antigua; Eleanor, Hardy, Edenton; Two Friends, Thorndike, Salem; Bacchus, Martin, St. Martins —— Sloops.—Sally, Mann, North-Carolina; Anne, Lightborne, Turk's Iſland.

Clearances.] Ships. Iſabella, Conning, St. Vincents; Betſey, Young, Jamaica. Schooner. Betſey, Smith, Edenton.

ARRIVALS AT BERMUDA-HUNDRED.

Nov. 24. Brig Betſey, Colley, New-York.
25. Ship Betſey, Shaw, Quebec, ballaſt.
——Brig Lady Walterſtorff, M'Rever, Philadelphia.
——Commerce, Tyrie, New-York, ballaſt.
——Virginia Packet, Swail, Baltimore.
——Schooner Shillilah, Corrin, New-York, via Norfolk.
28.——Hawk, Rea, Salem.
——Sloop Supply, Stanley, Philadelphia.
30. Brig Langton, Faucett, Mary Port, via, New-York.

CLEARANCES.

November 25. Ship Britannia, Hunter, Port Glaſgow, tobacco and ſlaves.

ALL perſons indebted to Mr. WILLIAM TREZ-BELL, deceaſed, are deſired to make immediate payment;—thoſe who have any claims againſt him, will make them known to

JOHN M. GALT, Ex'or.

Williamſburg, December 1, 1789.

FOR SALE,

A TRACT of LAND within ſix miles of the City of Richmond, on Chickahomony Swamp near the meadow bridges, containing four hundred and thirty nine acres by a late ſurvey; the above land is of as good quality as any on the ſwamp; any perſon inclining to purchaſe may view the ſaid land by applying to the ſubſcriber, Mr. Samuel Parſons, in Goochland county, or Mr. John Ruſſel, who lives near the land, and on the road leading to the meadow bridges, and will ſhew it. Any perſon inclining to purchaſe may be informed the terms by applying to the ſubſcriber, or the above Mr. Samuel Parſons.

JOHN S. PLEASANTS.

Richmond, Dec. 1, 1789.

WRIGHT SOUTHGATE,

Has imported by the Ships lately arrived, a general and extenſive aſſortment, of fine and coarſe

GOODS,

Well laid in, and are poſitively to be Sold at low prices.

CASH, all ſorts of country produce, and all kinds of public ſecurities, will be received in payment at their higheſt value.

Richmond, Nov. 25, 1789.

☞ *The remaining* REGISTERED WARRANTS *for the* SIXTH *years intereſt on Military Certificates, will be diſcharged on application at the Treaſury.*

J. AMBLER, Treaſurer.

Richmond, November 18, 1789.

COMMITTED to the jail in the city of Williamſburg, the 6th inſt. (Nov.) a negro man who ſays his name is JACK, and that he formerly belonged to Zachariah Bowman, living on the head of the ſouth branch of Potowmack, called Sinico, that his maſter has ſet him free, but has nothing to ſhow that he has been freed. He is about 25 years old, rather of a yellow complexion, has a ſcar on the right ſide of his face and neck, which he ſays was occaſioned by the mumps.

JOHN CRUMP, Jailer

Wm. Aſher of Culpepper, is deſired to take his negro man and woman away, or they will in a ſhort time be ſold to pay their expences. J. C.

Eight Dollars Reward.

Went from the ſubſcribers ſhop in Richmond, on the 28th of September, a blackſmith named

AARON,

LATE the property of C. J. Banniſter, and now belonging to Mr. Wm. Alexander, of Richmond—He is a negro of light complexion, about 5 feet 10 inches high ſlim made, with a grave look, about 27 years of age, a piece bit off one of his ears, occaſioned by fighting; had on a ſhort brown coat, white waiſtcoat, and corduroy breeches: He has a wife at Mr St. George Tucker's, at Peterſburg, and once belonged to Col. Byrd, of Weſtover, and it is expected he has gone that road. He is gone away from an ill grounded apprehenſion of being ſent to the back country, and from no diſſatisfaction at his ſituation. The above reward, beſides what is allowed by law, will be paid on apprehending and delivering him at Richmond, to

JOSEPH M'CAUGHEY.

N. B. He is very artful, and as he underſtands the ſhoemaking and carpenters buſineſs, 'tis probable he will follow thoſe branches.

STOLEN or STRAYED,

FROM the Commons of this City about the 12th inſtant a Dark bay HORSE, about 9 or 10 years old, has no brand, or other perceivable mark, except a white ſpot on his back under the ſaddle on the near ſide hanging mane and ſwitch tail, trots altogether, has a remarkable large belly, is ſhod all round and is in good order. Whoever brings him to the ſubſcriber at Meſſ. Stewart & Hill's, ſhall receive four dollars reward.

MARK GARRETT.

Richmond, November 18, 1789.

Juſt Publiſhed,

The VIRGINIA ALMANAC,

For the YEAR 1790.

POET's CORNER.

On FRIENDSHIP.

FRIENDSHIP, thou balm of every bleeding wound,
Sweet social power, but seldom art thou found;
Yet oft like a phenomenon appears,
To soothe pale grief, and stop her gushing tears.
Yet tells not here, but like refreshing showers,
Where'er it goes, the healing balsam pours;
Friendship! extensive virtue of the mind,
Forever lovely, and forever kind;
The greatest comfort we can find below,
Without thee, life is but a scene of woe.
But flattery oft assumes fair friendship's name,
And always dwells with folly, pride, and shame;
But when distress appears the phantom flies,
And from the ruin'd mansion turns her eyes.
But if fortune flies, and Friendship still remains,
It soothes our woes, and mitigates our pains;
Until we're wafted to that blissful shore,
Where neither pain nor misery are felt no more.

ANECDOTE.

CROMWELL sent his Excellency *Lockhart* to France, with the title of Ambassador, where he was received with all the honors due to his rank. One day the old Marshal Villeroy, Governor to Louis XIV. asking this Englishman why Cromwell instead of taking the title of Protector, had not got himself declared King. "Monsieur," replied Lockhart, "we know the extent of the prerogatives of a King, and limit them accordingly; but we are ignorant of those of a Protector."—Lockhart was right; new titles are necessary to new power.

ELIZABETHTOWN, Nov. 11.

IT appears that a number of persons in Morristown, and its vicinity, have for a number of years been possessed with a notion, that there was a large sum of money buried by the Spaniards, before the settlement of this country, at a place called Schooley's Mountain, in the county of Morris; that it was guarded by some infernal spirit; and that the only way to obtain the treasure, was by raising a good spirit, who, they supposed, would have sufficient power to keep the evil spirit in proper subjection in case he should attempt to oppose them. While this affair was in agitation, one *Rogers* (a native of Connecticut) came to Morristown, in character of a schoolmaster, and taught a little back of the town to the universal approbation of his employers. He had a peculiar faculty of insinuating himself into the good opinion of mankind in general, especially of the vulgar sort—He pretended he had great knowledge and experience in mines, as well as in discovering money that was otherways concealed.—Immediate application was made to him for assistance. They disclosed their ideas to him with the greatest freedom—he soon perceived their ignorance and enthusiasm, and promised to comply with their desires. But in order to accomplish his own ends, considerable sums of money were necessary to be raised. The greatest difficulty lay in convincing them of the propriety or paying money to the spirits of the Just. However, the pretended spirits surmounted that difficulty—At their appearance, they informed them, that their rewards both here and hereafter would be in proportion to their zeal here—that the money was lent to the Lord—that he that sowed sparingly should reap sparingly, &c. Those arguments, inforced by such respectable authority as the spirits, would naturally strike conviction to persons who had a firm belief in their visible appearance. One of the first steps which Rogers took to convince his dupes that he had power over the Devil, was to assemble them together one night in order to dig a ditch; which was accordingly executed—Immediately after the ditch was completed, the Devil was raised and laid again, to the satisfaction of all present, so that they returned home with a firm belief, that something effectual was now to be done for them: Accordingly about 12 months ago the spirits appeared and prescribed rules and regulations for the society—enforcing the necessity of leading a sober life—charged them not to be guilty of any immoral action—to be frequent in prayer, &c. And they were also very careful of putting them in mind of the necessity of liberality; it being the strongest proof they could offer of their sincerity in the cause they had undertaken. It seems that their liberality was exerted to the utmost of their abilities; the exact sums that were paid into the treasury are not known; however, it appears evident that the chief spirit was in possession of several hundreds of pounds. The appearance of spirits became frequent; they were visited at almost all their meetings of devotion, where they were exorted to persevere in the good cause they had undertaken. It appears that the spirits were not fond of Paper Currency; however, where hard money could not be procured paper would be accepted. At one of their meetings, Rogers informed them he had orders from the spirits to consecrate the Paper Money to the Lord, provided they all concurred therein; accordingly he went to each person and asked them, if they were willing it should be burned? They answered in the affirmative; and the money was enclosed in a sheet of paper and sealed, and a future time appointed for its consecration. They met at the time appointed, and every person was ordered to make water in a vessel provided for the purpose, and to sprinkle the money therewith; after this ceremony was over, the money as they supposed, was committed to the flames.

It would be improper, as well as tedious to the reader, to recapitulate all the occurrences that have happened—suffice it to say, that the deception was discovered by means of a woman, who was wife to one of the society: She one day discovered a sum of money in her husband's pocket, together with a paper sealed with three seals, in form of a letter—She was very importunate with him to know the meaning of those seals, and also what he was going to do with the money? But she could obtain no satisfactory answer. However, she manifested her uneasiness in such a manner, that the society were soon informed of it, and they endeavoured to persuade her to join them, but to no purpose, she obstinately refusing. After some time the woman's husband appeared to have some checks of conscience respecting the matter, and thro' the persuasions of his wife and brother, he went to a person of the clerical order, with his papers, and informed him all he knew respecting the affair.—It appeared, that every person, after his admission into their society, had a paper given them, sealed with three seals, in form of a letter;—within there was a small piece of paper in form of a circle, with the letters J. C. also a small quantity of powder. The informer told the Parson, that the seals denoted Father, Son, and Holy Ghost; the letters J. C. stood for Jesus Christ, and that the powder denoted power, &c. After some conversation upon the subject, the man appeared to be sensible of his error, and renounced the same. Rogers was confined in jail, but was soon bailed out, and shortly after made his escape;—he was afterwards taken from on board a vessel in the North river, on her way to New-York, and brought into Morris county, but again made his escape before he arrived at Morristown, and has not been heard of since.

IN THE PRESS
And now PUBLISHING by SUBSCRIPTION, &c.

By THOMAS BREND,
Book-Binder & Stationer,
RICHMOND,
THE CHRISTIAN'S
NEW AND COMPLETE
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Being a clear, full, and comprehensive Exposition and Commentary on the
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In the beginning, God created the Heavens and the earth; &c.

Subscriptions taken in at Philadelphia, by Messieurs J. Cruckshank, T. Seddon, W. Prichard, J. James, T. Dobson, Aitken and Son, Rice and Co. W. Young, Hall and Sellers, F. Bailey, T. Bradford, W. Spotswood, E. Oswald, M. Carey, C. Bugbee, R. Patton; and by the Booksellers in New-York, Baltimore, &c.

☞ Fifty-six of the numbers are already printed, and the whole will be finished in April or May next, and may be had at my shop near the Market-House.

THOMAS BREND.

November 17, 1789.

NOVEMBER 25, 1789.

I INTEND to leave the country very shortly.

NATHANIEL NORFLEET.

I SHALL leave this State for a few months and during my absence Mr. Samuel Duval of Buckingham is fully empowered to act as my attorney.

PHILIP DUVAL.

Richmond, Novem[illegible] 1789.

THOMAS BREND,
BOOKBINDER & STATIONER,

INFORMS his friends, and the public in general, that he carries on his business as usual in all its branches, at his shop near the Market-House—Where Merchants may be furnished with complete sets of ACCOUNT BOOKS of any size, made and ruled to any pattern—County Court, District, and all other Clerks, he can supply with RECORD and other BOOKS, of the very best quality—Naval-Officers, Inspectors, Sheriffs, and Officers of every Department, may have BOOKS made in any form, and ruled in any manner they may choose—the paper he will warrant good, and the binding substantial.

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He has also for SALE, a collection of *Greek, Latin, and English* SCHOOL BOOKS, *English* Dictionaries; FRENCH and GERMAN Grammars; Guthries and Salmon's Grammars and Gazetteers, Moore's Navigation, ditto, assistant, Sheridan's art of speaking; ditto on Education; Glasse's Cookery; and a variety of other Authors on science, divinity, moral and entertaining, with a few elegant sets of BLACKSTONE's COMMENTARIES; and Gurney's Stenography, or a compendious system of short hand writing.

☞ As I find myself much injured by giving credit—and as I would wish for the future to avoid that very disagreeable business called DUNNING! and being DUNNED! do most earnestly request all those who may want any articles in my way, not to solicit me for it, as I must in future be determined not to give any.

THOMAS BREND.

Richmond, Nov. 2, 1789.

WILLIAMSBURG, October 24, 1789.

COMMITTED to the jail of this city the 18th inst. a small negro man about twenty two years of age, straight made, and of a dark complexion, has a scar on the side of his head three or four inches long, and plain to be seen; he calls himself AARON WILSON, and (he has a forged pass with him, signed Benjamin Macklin, and witnessed by James Marshal and Samuel Holloway, all wrote by one hand; which says, he served Macklin twenty one years faithfully in the county of Brunswick, North Carolina, and has been free two years, and dated March 20, 1784) says he is a free man, but will not give any other account of himself. He has a large bundle of valuable cloaths with him, which are much too large for him; and it may be supposed he has lately robbed some person of. His owner is desired to come, prove his property, pay charges, and take him away.

JOHN CRUMP, Jailor.

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